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By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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equipped with a Lightning Web Perfecting

Press—the latest and most perfect

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—For Kansas:

Showers this afternoon; fair Saturday;

probably cooler winds, becoming north-

westerly.

The frosts in the east don't seem to

have affected the *par* crop in congress.

The floods in Oregon are only the

starting of the Republican tidal wave on

its eastward course.

Some may accuse the Republicans of

lack of backbone, but no one will deny

that they have lots of reaffirmance.

SENATOR PEPPER'S amendment to the

tariff bill to exempt ponies from duty,

was a strong bid for the college vote.

The middle-of-the-road Populists find

themselves like all other outcasts, out in

the street, and that is what the term will

henceforth mean.

MR. HAYMEYER has been summoned

before the senate investigating committee

and will have a chance to tell about

what Democratic votes are worth.

PROF. WHITNEY, of Yale, is dead but

his French and German grammars will

live to vex many a budding mind long

after much of his other work is forgotten.

The Wichita Eagle says the dispatches

tell so much about the continuous rising

of the Frazer river in Oregon that it

must be sticking right up in the air by

this time.

ST. JOHN may never have announced

that he was a Populist, as a prominent

Populist said, but if a man is to be judged

by his works and the company he keeps

the fact is no secret.

The crank who wanted to convert

President Cleveland to righteousness

either has a great deal of self-confidence

or a very imperfect understanding of the

magnitude of the undertaking.

SECRETARY OF STATE OSBORN says he

simply looked on at the Sixth district

Populist convention. As there was no report

of any mad or delicious talk, of course

people knew he hadn't said anything.

AN enthusiastic Republican convention

and a red-hot anti-Lewelling meeting

coming in conjunction looks considerably

like the state administration machine

was born under the wrong star.

THE candidates nominated by the Re-

publican state convention are the best

platform for the present campaign. The

six-planked platform though not an in-

cumbance exactly is certainly no great

help.

If something isn't done at Cripple

Creek pretty soon to put an end to the

trouble and the unending talk about it

the people will be so indifferent that

they won't care if something dreadful

does happen.

THE defeat of the state bank tax re-

peal bill in the house is one move at least

in the direction of a stable currency.

The remonetization of silver and the re-

organization of the financial system on a

sound American basis should at once fol-

low.

It is just possible that Rev. Myron

Reed's utterances are becoming a little

too bloody to be rational. He shouldn't

forget one of the sayings in the book, he

is supposed to study, "he that ruleth his

spirit, is better than he that taketh a

city."

In the estimation of Englishmen Lord

Rosebery has achieved all the things

worth aspiring to in this world, but one.

He married the richest girl in the king-

dom, has been made prime minister,

owns the horse that won the derby, but—

there are men it is feared who can beat

him swearing.

SHOT TO DEATH.

A Colored Man Taken From Jail By a

Mob.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., June 8.—Isaac

Kemp, a negro who murdered Deputy

Sheriff Ned Carver, in Westover, Md.,

yesterday, was today taken from the jail

by a mob of about 400 men and shot to

death.

To Girdle the Globe.

LONDON, June 8.—The Daily News

says that Lord Randolph Churchill is ar-

ranging for a tour around the world by

the way of America.

HAS TWO SIDES.

There Was No Chance for the

Tax Repeal Bill,

But Southern Members Still

Cling to Their Idol.

CONSIDERED A JOKE.

Bribery Investigation So Re-

garded in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[Special.]—

The debate in the house on the state bank

tax was conducted with great ability on

both sides, and on the whole with fairness

and dignity. Partisan appeals were com-

paratively rare. Mr. Walker indulged in

some pretty sharp denunciations of Demo-

cratic Bourbonism and financiering, and

there were the usual cutting references to

the condition at the close of Buchanan's ad-

ministration, but the other side came back

with equally pointed citations of trouble

under the greenback and national bank dis-

pensation. It was a surprise to many lis-

teners that so much could be said in favor

of state bank money, for it was shown from

the start that it was no one-sided question.

Southern members have not shrunk from

the logic of their position. They want a

local currency and say so.

The speeches of Mr. Brodus of Pennsyl-

vania, Mr. Henderson of Illinois, Mr. Tuck-

er of Virginia and Mr. Grow were pecu-

liarly able, and many weighty facts from

the experience of various states were

brought out and put upon record. If the

statements made by the advocates of repeal

are true, about half the states had local

banks which outlived the severe strain of

1857, and the system by experience was im-

proving so rapidly that it might long be-

fore this have become as reliable as the

present one. As a measure of instruction

in history—to the extent, at any rate, of

putting people upon inquiry—the debate

has not been exceeded for years.

To Increase Local Currency.

The form in which the measure came up

gave the repealers an immense advantage.

The bill as reported from the committee on

banking and currency merely provided that

the clearing house certificates issued during

the panic of last year should not be subject

to the tax, and an amendment proposed a

repeal of it outright, but the bill was total-

ly ignored, and the debate turned entirely

on the amendment. Thus the bankers and

representatives of the commercial cities

generally were compelled to admit that the

certificates were issued because there was a

lack of local currency and to tax them 10

percent would be a gross injustice. The

other side only had to ask extension of

this principle to other sections where local

currency is scarce, and this made it embar-

rassing to the opposition.

No debate of this session, probably none

for years, has produced so little humor.

There were not in the whole course of it

half a dozen attempts at wit, and when Mr.

Henderson told an old but good story about

Daniel Webster's carelessness in personal

financiering there was but a barely per-

ceptible smile. The reporters' gallery has

never been duller than during this debate,

and the only fellows who had any fun out

of it were the Populists who look on both

parties to it as daft. Mr. Hatch after listen-

ing to the opening declared that he could

see no end to it and went off to West Point,

intending to be absent 10 days, and leaving

his beloved antiochian bill to the uncertain

chances of a very remote future. He fears

it is now too late in the session to accom-

plish anything and thinks it scarcely worth

while to put the bill through the house and

have it die in the senate.

The Bribery Investigation.

The so-called bribery investigation has

proceeded about as everybody expected,

only a little more so—that is, all the sen-

ators mentioned, with the exception of Carlisle

and various others, have intimated by

oath that what was said about them was

false, and the only effect of the proceed-

ings against Messrs. Edwards and Shri-

ver, correspondents, has been to give the

boys an evening subject to relieve the

tedium of the house debate. It is re-

marked as singular fact that the first of

the cases in which correspondents were

called on to reveal the sources of their in-

formation—namely, the investigation into

the alleged bribery connected with the

passage of the tariff bill of 1857—resulted

in bringing out a great deal of important

testimony, and that each successive at-

tempt has turned out worse until such a

proceeding is now looked on simply as a

rather commonplace joke.

Meanwhile the pressure from the outside

upon the senate steadily becomes stronger,

and even the most resolute opponents of

the tariff bill begin to concede that it will

soon be a law. In the house there is al-

ready a vigorous attempt to create senti-

ment in favor of passing it at once as soon

as it comes from the senate, and Mr. Spring-

er is very earnest in favor of such a pro-

ceeding. Of course he does not pretend

that the bill suits him, and neither does

any one else, for that matter, but he says,

and many agree with him, that the neces-

sities of business and the treasury must now

overbear all other considerations. From

the treasury department also come appeals

for action, as the gold reserve is bound to

go down to \$70,000,000 or thereabout by

the close of this month, and the excess of ex-

penditures over receipts for the fiscal year

is expected to reach \$80,000,000.

Gold Coinage.

All the discharged employees—and the

number is greater than at any time for years

—are entitled to their pay at once down to

the time their regular leave of absence

would have expired, and contractors for the

new naval vessels are clamoring for money.

The contracts provide for partial payments

as the vessels reach various stages of com-

pletion, and considerably over a million

dollars are now due, and another million, it

is expected, soon will be. Mr. Springer

cites these and many other reasons and thinks

in addition, that in the present temper

of the senate a conference committee would

result in getting nothing, but tend rather

to aggravate the situation. It is charged,

as usual, that the president is responsible

for this pressure, but the members ad-

vocating speedy action declare that if so

he has not intimated it to them. It is worth

noting in this connection that the gold

coinage for May amounted to \$8,445,450, and

adding the subsidiary silver coinage and

deducting the decrease in national bank

notes the net increase of money for the

month of May is nearly \$8,000,000.

Among the numerous measures now

pending to give a more fluid character to

the currency is a very carefully drawn bill

introduced in the senate by Mr. Turpie

providing for postal savings banks. It au-

thorizes the postmaster general to design-

ate at least one postoffice in each county

to receive deposits of not less than \$5 nor

more than \$100, no one person to deposit

more than \$500 per year. The money is to

go to the United States treasury and be

loaned to banking institutions, and the de-

positors are to receive 2 per cent interest.

Of course it is introduced by request

Supt. H. N. MUDGE HERE.

The Santa Fe General Superintendent Ar-

rives Today—Some Personal History.

H. N. Mudge, the new general superin-

tendent of the Santa Fe, arrived in Tope-

ka this morning with H. R. Nickerson, who

retires, and will take hold of his

duties on Sunday next, the 10th.

Mr. Mudge was seen at his office by a

JOURNAL reporter and told some things

of his past life that will be of interest to

the public. Mr. Mudge is a modest man

and objected to being "written up," but

the reporter assured him that it would be